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The Evening Standard

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1913

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WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE FAIR TO NIGHT AND FRIDAY; NOT MUCH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MEXICO CITY

Federals Open Fire on Rebels at Early Hour—Government Forces Strongly Re-inforced—Revolutionists Fight Fiercely With Half Number of Men

BRILLIANT OFFICERS ARE DIRECTING BATTLE

People Desert Center of City—Many in Hiding—Madero and Commanding General Plan to Subdue Rebels in Decisive Rush Before Nightfall

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—Another fierce street battle, which was expected to be decisive, was begun between the federal troops supporting President Madero and the rebels under Felix Diaz in Mexico City at 3 o'clock this morning.

The government forces had the advantage in numbers, their army totaling 7,000 men against the 3,000 revolutionists under Diaz.

General Huerta and President Madero declared they would be badly disappointed and surprised if Diaz and his mutinous army were not reduced to submission before nightfall.

The battle opened with heavy fighting by the federal artillery, which had been strongly reinforced in the night. The rebels occupied the same positions as they held yesterday around the arsenal and the Y. M. C. A. building and from there they replied with a hot fire.

People Desert Center of City. The population had either deserted the center of the city or remained hidden in the houses as it was impossible to sit on the streets without running enormous risks.

The federal forces were reinforced last night by the arrival of detachments of all arms of the service. Meanwhile the rebels had fortified themselves in the district, the center of which was the arsenal which fell into their hands lately.

The rebels, however, had not increased in number and the size of the army under the command of Diaz is believed to be only a little over 2,500. Most of the federal troops who arrived in the night were those commanded by General Angeles, which he had called from Cuernavaca. The total of these is said to be 1,500, and they brought with them two pieces of heavy artillery with much ammunition and stores.

Brilliant Officers in Charge. Lieutenant Colonel Barron, who has conducted dashing campaigns during the revolution in Michoacan and Guanajuato arrived with a small force, while Colonel Ocaranza, another young officer with a reputation for brilliant work, came in at the head of 200 federal troops from Vera Cruz.

General Huerta placed in general charge of the federal artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Rubio Navarrete, who has the reputation of being the most capable artilleryman in the Mexican army. He gained fame against Orozco when he was under General Huerta in Chihuahua.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock shrapnel rained on the walls and shutters of the cable office, but the clerks and operators remained at their stations. A short time afterwards a solid shot from a field gun entered the Jardin hotel.

The first small arm encounter of the day occurred at 10 a. m., when the federals moved into range of the rebel sharpshooters. The battle was very brief, as both sides placed their chief reliance on a steady battery fire.

Cannoning Intense. The infantry fighting lasted only a few minutes and was succeeded by a more intense cannonade from the rebels at the arsenal. The federal battery stationed in front of the British legation replied and drew much of the rebel fire.

The cannonade soon lost some of its viciousness and it seemed that the rebels were conserving their fire, although they continued to throw shells toward the palace. One federal battery kept steadily in action at the Colonia station on the Paseo Reforma and another on San Juan de Letran street.

Rushing Fortifications. No serious attempt had been made till noon to rush the fortifications of the rebels. At that hour General Huerta dispatched from the palace a considerable force of federal cavalry. Shortly before noon several shells pierced the library of the American

eral troops were expected to welcome the Diaz revolt in the event of Madero's defeat and would be joined by the rebels. Few pro-Madero sympathizers seem to exist among the volunteers or irregular troops.

WILSON ENTERS STRONG PROTEST

Mexico City, Mex., Jan. 13.—United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson prevented the issue of a general order to cut off all telephone communications late this morning. He protested to President Madero that the rebels were not connected with the system and that the order would cause unnecessary hardship.

WALL STREET IS DEPRESSED

Financial Interests in Deep Anxiety Over Mexican Situation

New York, Feb. 13.—The Mexican situation was a depressing influence over today's stock market. Financial interests with Mexican connections were without definite news from that country save for brief advices, most of which arrived by devious routes.

Two of the largest banking houses have had no word from their Mexican representatives since the recent trouble began. The town offices of the National Railways of Mexico received an overnight cable to the effect that the company's property in and around Mexico City had suffered no material damage but that no word had been received from the interior.

The Mutual Life Insurance company is still without word from its manager in Mexico.

"Unless we know where we stand," said Charles A. Peabody, president of the company, "we can make no representations to Washington. Some reports state that our building in Mexico City has been almost entirely destroyed. That is probably an exaggeration."

SITUATION VERY GRAVE

Taft Discusses War in Mexico; Is Ready to Act Promptly

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Taft talked with callers today about the situation in Mexico and they said he regarded the case more grave now than it had been at any time since the abdication of Porfirio Diaz.

Those who consulted with Mr. Taft today declared the fact that he was to go out of office within the next three weeks would have no weight in determining his action toward Mexico.

They declared the President was ready for action up to the last moment of his administration.

In regard to the reports that Mr. Taft had or would consult with President-elect Wilson, it was said at the White House today that the President considered the Mexican problem one for him alone until March 4.

INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Immigration Officers to Determine Status of Divorce Case

Los Angeles, Feb. 13.—Federal immigration officers began an investigation today to determine in just what circumstances residence in the United States was established by Miss Marie Suetans, ward of Charles Victor Hall, a wealthy oil magnate; and who was named in a divorce complaint prosecuted successfully by Mrs. Hall.

Miss Suetans, who is known as the French flower girl, came to the United States, it is alleged, when Hall entered into a contract with the girl's mother to educate her. A copy of the alleged contract and a record of evidence produced in the recent divorce case have been forwarded to Washington.

ILLINOIS STILL CASTING BALLOTS

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—The second joint ballot of the Illinois legislature for the long term senatorship, taken today resulted as follows:

Lewis, Democrat, 33; Sherman, Republican, 75; Funk, Progressive, 22; Berlin, Socialist, 4; absent, 8; present and not voting, 6; necessary to elect, 102.

The third joint ballot on the short term senatorship resulted in no choice. The vote was:

Boeschstein, Democrats, 41; Sherman, Republican, 24; Funk, Progressive, 24; fifteen others were voted for, including Charles A. Coniskey.

a girl to reform her—thinking he can break her of the habit of pointing out every ice cream and oyster sign she sees.

SENSATION IS CREATED

Intense Excitement Reigns Over West Virginia Bribery Charges

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Intense excitement was created in the house of delegates today when Rev. Thomas J. Smith of West Union, Doddridge county, speaking on a question of personal privilege, declared that Delegate U. G. Rhodes and another man had thrust \$500 in his pocket in a room in a Charleston hotel after he declared to Rhodes and the other man had offered him \$2000 if he would vote for Colonel W. S. Edwards for United States senator.

Smith declared he did not know how much money had been put into his pockets until he had left the room. Then he went to Delegate H. C. Williamson of Tyler county, had him count the money, inclose it in an envelope and return it to Rhodes.

Smith, explaining his position, said he had refused to accept any money from Rhodes or the other man, whom he did not recognize, but Rhodes had insisted it was not a bribe. Smith had been voting for Isaac T. Mann for senator.

At the conclusion of his statement Smith asked the house of delegates to investigate the alleged attempt to bribe him.

In compliance with the joint resolution adopted yesterday, President Woods in the senate appointed Senators O. S. Marshall and O. A. Hood as members of the committee to investigate the alleged bribery in the legislature, and Speaker George W. Robinson, Charles A. Sutton and W. S. Wysox.

STRIKERS CAPTURED

Militia Takes 69 Miners to Paint Creek Junction For Trial

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 13.—A company of militia, commanded by Major Davis, at daybreak surrounded the strikers' camp at Holley Grove, on Paint Creek, and captured 69 men, every man in the camp.

They were taken under heavy guard to Paint Creek Junction, where they will be tried for alleged participation in the disorders early this week, when a dozen or more men were killed and many wounded.

There are now about 125 strikers and sympathizers at Paint Creek Junction awaiting trial by the military commission, which planned to begin its work this afternoon.

Military officers were sent into the country north of the Kanawha river today to inquire into a report that miners at a mass meeting at Smithers Creek last night had adopted resolutions in which the death of Governor Glasscock, General Elliott and others leaders was decreed.

The signal corps restored the wire service throughout the Paint Creek country during the night.

CHIEF TALKS TO DRUG MEN

Wants Aid in Reducing Sale of Narcotics to Minimum Point

New York, Feb. 13.—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, in his first public utterance since he was appointed to succeed Dr. Harvey Wiley, told the members of the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products here tonight that he intended to enforce the pure food law as strictly as possible. He asked proprietary medicine manufacturers to aid him to reduce the sale of narcotics to the lowest possible point.

"The eyes of the people," said Dr. Alsberg, "have centered upon the department's struggle for pure foods. The work of the department has, I think you will admit, been successful in improving the quality of our foods and preventing grave forms of fraud and adulteration. No backward step will be taken."

Patent Medicines. Just prior to this statement Dr. Alsberg asked that the patent medicine manufacturers combine with his bureau to bring about government control of the sale and regulation in control of all patent medicines and narcotics.

"While the efforts of the department of agriculture," continued Dr. Alsberg, "in so far as the products over which it has jurisdiction are concerned, have been successful, this has been true with a less degree with drugs and medicines."

People Should Be Protected. "Even if we succeed in protecting the people of quick medicines, a great task remains. This is to protect them

from habit forming drugs, such as opium and cocaine.

"Without the help of the federal government, no reforms can be introduced because the states by themselves cannot control the supply. Fortunately, virtually all our supply of these drugs is imported.

"It is, therefore, feasible for the state and federal governments to co-operate to keep an accurate record of the fate of each consignment imported through the wholesaler and jobber down to the pharmacist, physician, dentist and veterinarian. If the federal government does its share, state officials by an examination of federal records will be able to learn what quantities of narcotics are coming into the state and to whom they are consigned. Each state will then be in a position to control these sources of our people."

LINCOLN A REPUBLICAN

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—President Taft, five members of his cabinet, two governors and a score of distinguished men were guests tonight at the 50th anniversary dinner of the Union League club at a banquet given in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

The President first speaker on the program, praised Lincoln, declared bluntly that if he were alive today he would be joined in line with the Republican party, and said that he hoped to see that element of the party which deserted the standard last fall swing back into line again to insure the continuation for 50 years more of the policies of that party.

The President made no reference in his speech to conditions in Mexico, although hundreds of the diners expected him to do so. He was expected to leave here shortly after midnight, but changed his plans so that he could drop in for an hour at the home of E. T. Stotesbury. He planned to leave for Washington early tomorrow.

Tribute to Lincoln. The President began his speech with a tribute to Lincoln. He finished with an attack on the Progressives, but hoped, he said, that looking with keen eyes upon the efforts of the incoming administration, they would find their way back into the Republican fold and line up once again with the "grand old party."

"What of the future of the Republican party?" asked the President. "We have had a division and we have had a beating.

"We are a great, strong people and we can stand a great deal. It may be that this defeat will benefit us this time. One of the characteristics of the Republican party is that it has shown in the last 50 years an ability to get together and organize and carry into effect the great principles for which it stands. Therefore all we ought to do is to make the declaration that our basic principles cannot be surrendered—liberty, regulation by the people on themselves cannot be overcome by the nostrums of demagogues. Those principles we cannot depart from."

Lincoln's Attitude. "Would Lincoln be with us if he were alive?"

"Why? Of course he would."

"Because Lincoln understood free popular government as few men have understood it. Because he understood the constitution and loved it as few men have loved it. He understood practical government better than any man who ever lived. I differ from those who claim him as a 'trade mark' for the claims they make differ radically from what we know his ideas were."

"Shall we re-enact the role of the dog in the manger in Aesop's fables? We have a government of strength, of performance, of power and force. Shall we throw that away and take a step backward?"

"I hope not."

OFFICIALS ALARMED

Gravest Concern Felt For Americans in City of Acapulco

Washington, Feb. 13.—The high feeling shown at Acapulco, Mexico, culminated in an assault on two officers of the cruiser Denver before the departure for Acapulco, Salvador. The victims of the assault were Surgeon Camerer and Ensign Guthrie, who were passing through the streets. Neither was injured.

Officials here are alarmed. Acapulco has been a storm center of revolutionists for several weeks and the Denver was protecting Americans there when the assassination of President Arango of Salvador and the gathering of war clouds over all Central America made it necessary to send the cruiser to Acapulco, Salvador.

Officials at the state department feel the gravest concern for the safety of Americans in Acapulco pending the arrival of the cruiser South Dakota, due there Sunday.

There is a redeeming feature about having one big worry: you don't have time to bother with a lot of little worries.

TELEGRAMS CAUSE OF APPREHENSION

Killing of Americans and Seizure of Homes By Mexican Troops Reported—Many Driven to Streets and Exposed to Fire of Rebels and Federals

CLOSE WATCH OF EVENTS BEING KEPT

Diplomatic Situation, Naval Viewpoint and Military Standpoint Discussed at Joint Meeting of Army and Navy Board—Course of Ambassador Wilson Approved

Washington, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Wilson's overnight dispatches were laid before President Taft today immediately upon his return from Philadelphia. They contained principally a report of the most disquieting feature of the fighting in Mexico City—the killing of two American women yesterday.

Administration officials look with much apprehension upon the effect of the killing of two Americans and one of the first results of the incident was last night's order to Ambassador Wilson to warn all Americans out of the danger zone.

Americans Driven to Streets. Ambassador Wilson's dispatches today report many houses occupied by Americans have been seized by the federal troops and exposed to the fire of both rebels and federals, the dismayed refugees made their way, at the risk of their lives, to the American embassy, which is now open to all refugees. Ambassador Wilson, however, is now distributing the majority among the adjoining houses by means of a committee which he organized.

Many Non-Combatants. All dispatches to the American embassy from the state department urge the ambassador to exact every influence to keep non-combatants from the streets. He reports the wounding of several American men and says he has given refuge to between 500 and 600 Americans.

Three Points to Consider. The President is keeping in constant touch with the situation from three points of view. From the diplomatic side, which involves the action of Ambassador Wilson in making representations to President Madero and General Diaz in the interest of foreign life and property in Mexico; from the naval viewpoint, as it concerns the extent of the activities of several thousand marines and blue jackets who will appear in the Mexican waters within the course of the next 48 hours, and from the military standpoint, which involves a determination of the question of when, if at all, he shall give the word for the enrollment of the first brigade of the first division of the newly organized army of regular troops, which is now under arms, and the navy is now prepared to receive reinforcements ready for an immediate departure for the south.

Ambassador's Course Approved. Ambassador Wilson's course so far has been the unqualified approval of his administration, though some of the army men question his attempt to stop hostilities. Admitting that his aim was to protect lives and property of Americans and other foreigners, they believe there will be less bloodshed and a speedy termination of the revolution if the combatants are allowed to fight it out.

Secretary Knox and his immediate advisers, however, do not accept this view and although instructions have been sent to the ambassador to do everything possible to induce the American residents of Mexico City to vacate their homes temporarily and go to some place of safety, there is no disposition to criticize Mr. Wilson for his forcible representations yesterday.

Preparing for Further Call. Prepared for a further call for battleships, the navy department has kept Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet, at Guantanamo, advised of developments. The ships, viewed of developments, are ready to move at once to Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The marine corps, "always ready," is prepared for immediate embarkation of its companies at the Atlantic coast navy yards, and stations. The marine force on the Panama canal zone also is ready to move.

Telegrams to the war department from the three posts in New York state, where the regiments of the first army brigade are stationed, report that body of about 3,000 men in condition to start for Newport News within three hours after an order from the chief of staff.

It has been suggested to the president that it might be prudent to dispatch the first brigade to Vera Cruz at once, even if the troops are to be kept aboard ship indefinitely, as were the 1,000 marines on the Panther, who day in San Domingo harbor for more than a month last summer.

Fear to Inflame Mexican Public. But because there is some fear that such a gathering of foreign military forces in their ports, though not land, might inflame the Mexican public to acts of violence against Americans throughout the country, the authorities are hesitating to take such an action.

Besides, it is held by some officials that the dispatch of a military expedition of this kind might be construed as an act of war and the president is determined to do nothing that could be regarded as an infringement of the

constitutional privilege of congress in that respect.

Joint Meeting Held. A significant proceeding of the day was the early assembly of the joint army-navy board in Admiral Dewey's office. The call was issued by direction of Admiral Dewey himself.

It brought together at an opportune time for consideration of joint use of the army and navy, the highest ranking officers of both services and the ablest strategists.

Beside Admiral Dewey and Major General Leonard Wood, the army and navy were represented by Major General Wotherspoon, assistant chief of staff, Brigadier General Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, and Brigadier General Crozier and Osterhaus.

This board is charged with the preparation of plans for the co-operation of the army and the navy when it becomes necessary to conduct joint operations either offensive or defensive.

Its proceedings are always secret and may be known only through the resulting orders to ships and troops, issued by the secretaries of war and the navy. The board is advisory in scope and not capable of executing its own projects.

AMERICANS NEED FUNDS

Many Eager to Leave Mexico But Checks Are Refused for Tickets

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—A passenger from Mexico City on last night's train reported that at least 1000 Americans were without funds to leave the capital, even if the opportunity was offered, because the banks had been closed since Saturday. A large number of Americans were at the railroad station, he said, eagerly desiring to take northbound trains, but checks were refused as payment for tickets.

Many Americans, the passenger believed, were practically marooned at the station without food, shelter or money. As they were entering the city, he said, railroad officials were doing everything they could to afford shelter to the women and children.

Numerous passengers arriving from Mexico City assert that the American officials in Mexico should provide special trains on which Americans could leave.

Passengers from Sault Ste. Marie here this morning say that one freight train was entirely destroyed by fire and that the fate of another freight train was in doubt, since it was attacked. Passengers on a train which left Laredo Saturday night at 9 o'clock, proceeded in safety until they reached a point about eighteen miles south of this city, where they were attacked by a party of from 50 to 100 rebels. As they were entering the city the engineers were fired upon.

Realizing the danger he reversed the lever and backed full speed toward Sault Ste. Marie, pursued by the rebels on horseback. The speed of the mounted band was not sufficient to overtake the train. The passengers were endangered by rebel gun fire.

Aboard the train was a party of fifty Welshmen en route to Necaxa, a point beyond Mexico City to take employment with a light and power company.

Today's passenger list from Mexico City included Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of Kansas. He was a passenger on the southbound train which was attacked. Bishop Hendrix said that the whereabouts of the northbound train from Mexico City was not known at the time of the attack at El Salado.

Bishop Hendrix said the band appeared to bear a special grudge against the National railroad and immediately after robbing the cars of everything useful burned the rolling stock and undesirable freight.

O'NEIL TO SERVE TEN YEARS IN PEN

Coeur d'Alene, Ida., Feb. 13.—For having made false statements as to the financial condition of the State Bank of Commerce at Wallace, Ida., of which he was president, B. F. O'Neil was sentenced today to serve from two to ten years in the penitentiary.

O'Neil was arrested last week after a long and bitter fight with the bank's creditors.

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A Small Leak Will Sink a Great Ship

You may spend as you go, paying no attention to the opportunities to save which are advertised by progressive merchants, but you will find sooner or later that little expenses count up to large sums. A loose, here-and-there buyer can quickly squander all her money by forgetting the value of the life purchases.

Care in expending the small amounts will quickly repay the economical housewife. Every night in its advertising

columns THE STANDARD points the way to opportunities for stopping the small leaks. Special sales are advertised by the merchants. In small things, such as soaps, ribbons, and notions, there may be just one penny off the regular price. But when you add them all together you will find that the pennies number a dollar or two.

Read all the advertisements in THE STANDARD closely and constantly every night for opportunity to save not only pennies but dollars.